

Blampied and The Occupation



Exhibit researched and created by Megan Burnett.

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Jersey

Images of Jersey



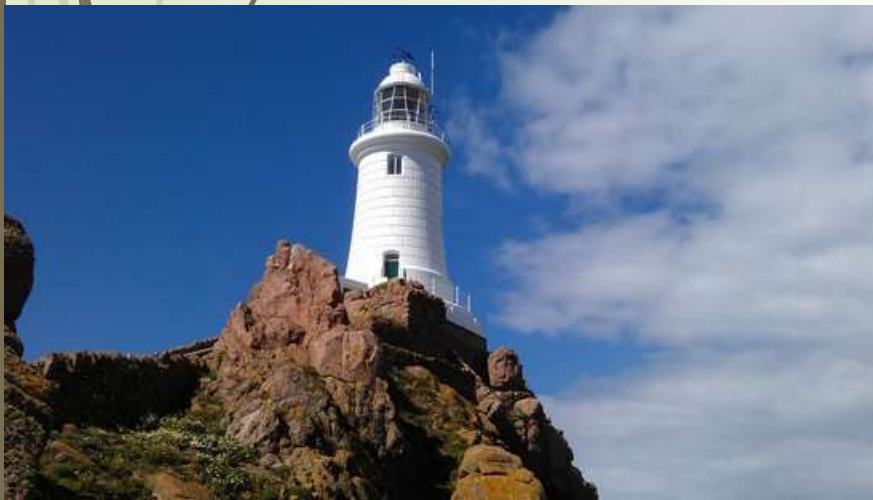
St. Helier



St. Matthew's Church



Mont Orgueil



Corbière
Lighthouse



St. Elizabeth
Castle

Facts about Jersey

- Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands. The Channel Islands are several islands that are located off the coast of France and within the English Channel.
- The other Channel Islands are Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Brechou, Jethou, and Lihou.
- Jersey is about 45 sq. miles long. Its capital is St. Helier. In 2014, the population of Jersey was estimated to be about 100,080.
- The official languages of Jersey are English and French, but Jèrriais is a language that originated on Jersey and is mainly spoken in the rural areas.
- Jersey is classified as a Crown Dependency. Queen Elizabeth II is its monarch and she has the power to appoint its Lieutenant Governor. The Bailiff of Jersey is the elected official that governs Jersey. The current Bailiff is William Bailhache.



Jersey in Prehistoric Times

- Jersey and the other Channel Islands were not always islands. Originally they were connected to France by a coastal plain. When sea levels rose about seven thousand years ago, the islands became separated.
- The earliest evidence of human occupation on the Channel Islands dates back to the Paleolithic period in a cave called La Cotte de St Brelade.
- La Cotte de St Brelade was the base of operations for Paleolithic hunters and gatherers. Their bones, along with those of their prey, have been excavated there.
- La Hougue Bie is another Prehistoric site in Jersey. It was a Neolithic ritual site that was used around 3500 B.C.



La Cotte de
St Brelade
and La
Hougue Bie



Jersey in the Classical Period and the Dark Ages

- The Channel Islands were conquered, along with the rest of Gaul, by the Romans. What is now named Jersey was called Caesarea by the Romans, allegedly in honor of Julius Caesar.
- In 476 A.D., Rome fell, plunging Europe, along with the Channel Islands, into the Dark Ages. Small settlements on Jersey were frequently attacked and pillaged by Viking raiders. In 555 A.D., St. Helier brought Christianity to the island and preached the gospels from a cave. According to legend, St. Helier was murdered by Viking raiders.
- In 911 A.D, the French crown purchased peace from the Vikings, thus ending the Viking raids. This act connected the Channel Islands with France.



St. Helier

Jersey in the Middle Ages

- Because the Channel Islands are located between England and France, they have spent several centuries being the center of several political battles between the two countries.
- Prior to 1066, the Duke of Normandy, a French nobleman, had complete political control over the Channel Islands.
- In 1066, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, conquered England and William was then crowned King of England. This meant that the English crown now had control over the Channel Islands along with several territories in France.
- There exists very few primary-source documents that show what life was like in Jersey between 1066-1204. What is known is that the English crown implemented a taxation system on the islanders.
- The English crown would have complete control over the Channel Islands until 1204.



William the Conqueror

Jersey in the Middle Ages

- In 1204, King John of England lost the Channel Islands along with most of England's French territories to King Phillippe Augustus of France. The Channel Islands had a choice: they could either side with England or with France.
- To retain control over the Channel Islands, King John promised the islanders the right to self rule and to continue to utilize Norman customs and laws. The governments of the islands agreed to these conditions and remained a possession of the English crown.
- To prevent any future French invasions, the Jersey government built Mont Orgueil, which was to serve as an English military fortress and base.
- The official ownership of the Channel Islands was finally settled with the 1259 Treaty of Paris. This treaty was between Louis IX of France and Henry III of England. Under the Treaty of Paris, France officially surrendered its claim to the Channel Islands.



The 1259 Treaty of Paris

French Raids on Jersey

- The Treaty of Paris would not stop France from trying to reclaim the Channel Islands. For the next five centuries, France would launch several raids on the islands.
- France's first attempt to reclaim the Channel Islands following the Treaty of Paris occurred during the Hundred's Year War(1337-1453). Several times during the Hundred's Year War, the islands were attacked by France. For a brief period in March 1338, France occupied Jersey.
- To combat the French army, the Bailiff of Jersey created the Island Militia in 1338. The Island Militia would be a compulsory military service for men on Jersey and is still active today.
- In September 1338, the French army left Jersey intent on capturing Guernsey, Alderney, and Stark. The army returned to Jersey in 1339, but was defeated by the Island Militia.
- For the remainder of the Hundred's Year War France would launch four more unsuccessful invasions of Jersey.



A contemporary member of the Island Militia

The Battle of Jersey

- The next time France successfully occupied Jersey was during the War of the Roses (1455–1485). This time Jersey was occupied for seven years and England would not reclaim it until 1468.
- The final time France would attempt to occupy Jersey was during the 18th century.
- During the American Revolution (1765–1783), British privateers stationed on Jersey attacked French ships that were supporting the Americans. To combat this, the French army decided to invade Jersey.
- On January 6, 1781, one thousand French soldiers snuck past the guards stationed in St. Helier's bay and captured the Lieutenant Governor. The defense of Jersey now rested on Major Francis Peirson. Peirson assembled 2,000 men and marched on St. Helier. His troops managed to recapture the city and defeat the French army. Tragically, Major Peirson was killed during the raid on St. Helier.



*The Death of Major Peirson,
6 January 1781 by John
Singleton Copley*

Jersey and World War I

- During World War I (1914-1918) about 6,292 islanders joined the British armed forces, 863 of which died in combat. The Island Militia was officially tasked with protecting Jersey from any foreign invasion.
- World War I negatively affected Jersey's economy. In the early 20th century, Jersey became a premier tourist destination. The war restricted travel to Jersey for vacations, so this caused many hotels to close down.
- Sugar and petrol along with other goods were strictly rationed. Inflation made it difficult for the vast majority of islanders to purchase them, turning sugar and petrol into "luxury" items.
- The British government considered Jersey to be so safe that they built a German POW camp on the island. Les Blanchés Banques was established in 1915. By March of that year, 1,500 prisoners were being held at the camp. Most of them spent only a few months at the camp before being taken to England.

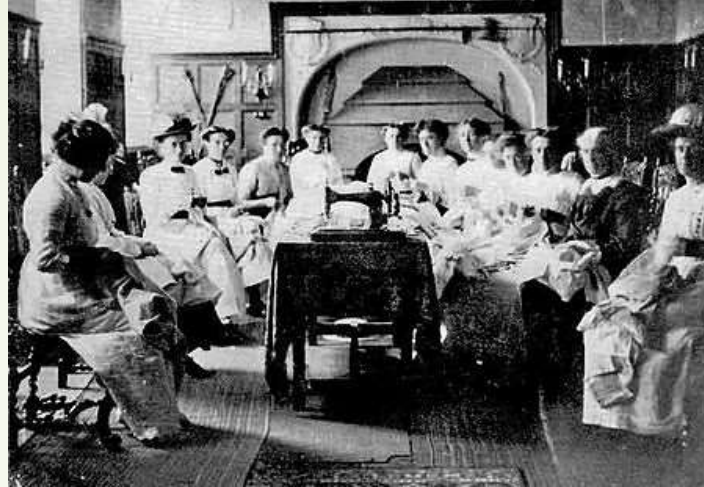


Les Blanchés Banques
being built

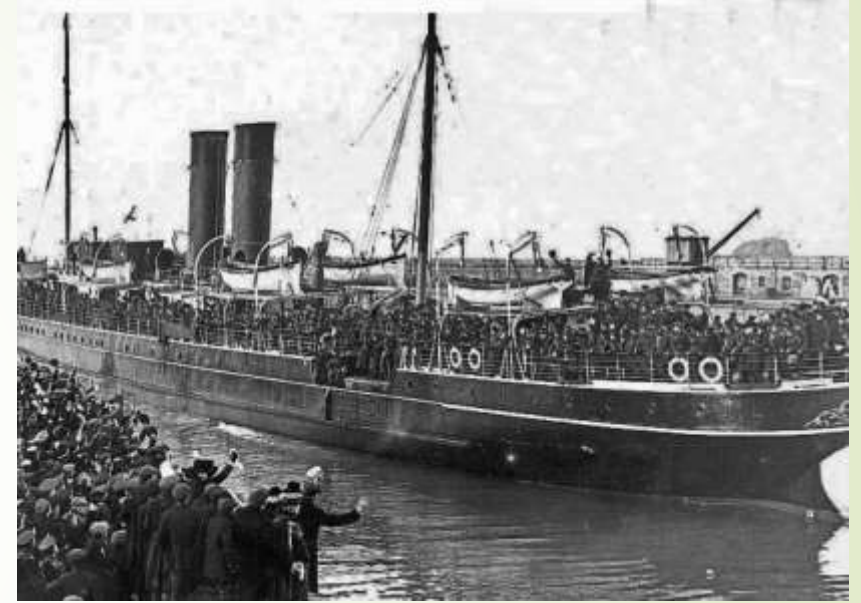
Images of Jersey during WWI



Viscount Lempriere reads
the declaration of war in
1914



Red Cross volunteers sewing
clothes in 1915



The Ibex leaves St. Helier harbor
with army volunteers in 1914



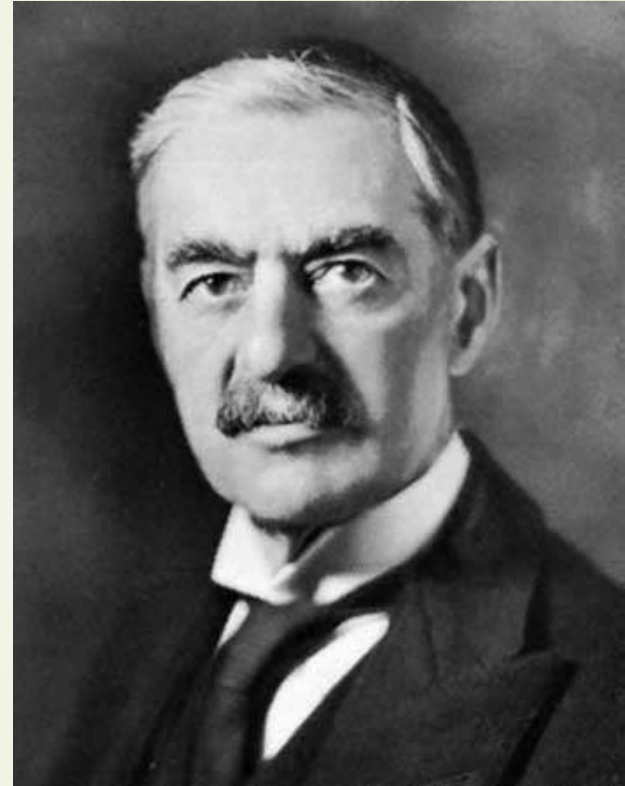
The Royal Militia
mobilized



World War II

Prelude to World War II

- The Treaty of Versailles--negatively affected Germany. Under the treaty, Germany had to accept full blame for starting WWI. It had to repay war damages and limit their army. In their desperation, the German people believed that they found a savior in Adolf Hitler.
- Appeasement--PM Neville Chamberlain desperately wanted to keep peace with Germany. He, along with the leaders of France and Italy, met with Hitler in Munich. The Munich Agreement of 1938 allowed Germany to keep the Sudetenland and Germany agreed to stop annexing new territories. Hitler violated this agreement when Germany invaded Czechoslovakia
- Failure of League of Nations--the League failed to punish Japan from invading Manchuria. It failed to punish Italy from invading Ethiopia. On June 20, 1936, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia addressed the League of Nations. He lambasted it and famously told it, "It is us today, it will be you tomorrow."



PM Neville Chamberlain

England and World War II

- The immediate cause of WWII was the September 1939 invasion of Poland by Germany. This caused England and France to declare war on Germany.
- Battle of France (May 10 –June 25 1940)--this was the first major battle involving England during WWII. French and British troops were soundly defeated by the Nazis. French and British forces were trapped behind enemy lines. About 300,000 troops were evacuated during the Dunkirk evacuation. The defeat during the Battle of France caused Chamberlin to resign as Prime Minister. Winston Churchill became the Prime Minister
- Battle of Britain (July 10-October 31 1940)--was a series of battles that pitted the Luftwaffe against the Royal Air Force (RAF). By Autumn, it was clear that the RAF had decisively defeated the Luftwaffe. In response to this defeat, the Luftwaffe began bombing civilian targets in an event known as The Blitz.
- The Blitz--About 40,000-43,000 civilians were killed in the Blitz and about 46,000 civilians were injured. In preparation for it about 3 million people were evacuated from urban areas to rural locations. A majority of the people evacuated were children (Operation Pied Piper). Civilians were also evacuated to overseas location including Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and Canada.



PM Winston Churchill

England and World War II



The RAF, "The Few"



East London children made homeless by the Blitz



Soldiers waiting to be evacuated from Dunkirk



Children being evacuated during Operation Pied Piper

YouTube video about the Blitz:
<https://youtu.be/6vWiJBlwcT4>

Images of The Blitz



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in the ruins of Buckingham Palace



Citizens sleeping in the London Tube during the Blitz



Churchill visiting homes destroyed during the Blitz

Effects of WWII on British Civilians

- ▶ Battle of the Atlantic (Sep 3, 1939 – May 8, 1945)--Prior to 1939, England imported two-thirds of its food from overseas. To starve England into submission, German U-boats began targeting merchant ships in the Atlantic. The Battle for the Atlantic only ended with the fall of Nazi Germany.
- ▶ Rationing--officially began on January 8, 1940, in response to the Battle of the Atlantic. The Ministry of Food issued rationing books to every person and families had to register their rationing books at a single grocer shop. Every week a person was allowed 1 fresh egg, 4 oz of margarine, 2 oz. of butter, and tea. Babies, pregnant women, and the sick were allowed extra rations of milk and other products.
- ▶ Mobilization of Women--starting in Spring 1941, women aged 19-60 had to register their family occupation and choose from a range of jobs. By 1943, 90% of single women aged 20-30 were involved in the war effort.
- ▶ Propaganda--Various propaganda posters with slogans "Keep Calm and Carry On," "Careless Talk costs Lives," and "Dig for Victory" appeared.



The painting depicts a coastal scene with a sailboat in the middle ground. The foreground is dominated by dark, reddish-brown rocks. The water is a vibrant turquoise color. In the background, there are rugged, layered cliffs and a small white building on the left. The sky is a pale, hazy blue. The overall style is impressionistic with visible brushstrokes.

Edmund Blampied

Edmund Blampied

- ▶ March 30, 1886 –August 26, 1966
- ▶ Spouse: Marianne van Abbe
- ▶ Blampied was born on a farm in St. Marin, Jersey, five days after the death of his father.
- ▶ Blampied only spoke Jèrriais for the first sixteen years of his life. He later learned English when he moved to London.
- ▶ At the age of fourteen, he left parish school and began working in an office in St. Helier
- ▶ In a 1964 interview, Blampied described his early life on Jersey: *"I was born in a Jersey surely two centuries behind the times. The men had side whiskers and fancy waistcoats and most women took snuff and wore too many petticoats. These folk were all so friendly, so amusing, so hardworking. Their happy chatter and laughter, the horses and the noise of cartwheels, the cackle of poultry, the bark of friendly dogs, potato-planting, the cider-making."*



Portrait of Edmund
Blampied by John St.
Helier Lander

Blampied's Art Career

- In 1899, Blampied visited the studio of John Helier Lander and decided to become an artist. Even though he was untrained, Blampied showed a natural talent for art.
- May 1902, Blampied's pen and ink sketches of a local agricultural show were noticed by Marie Josephine Klintz. She ran an art school and gave Blampied his first formal art lessons.
- Blampied's earliest paintings were political caricatures. The Constable of St. Helier, Philippe Baudains, was one of Blampied's frequent subjects. Local businessman Saumerez Nicolle noticed Blampied's art and offered to sponsor him at art school in London.
- In January 1903, Blampied left Jersey to study at the Lambeth School of Art, London.
- In May 1904, Blampied won a £20 London County Council Scholarship. Later that same year, he began receiving training from Philip Connard R.A. and Thomas McKeggie. He was selected by the head of Lambeth School of Art to work on the staff of the Daily Chronicle. Blampied's sketches appeared in the January 13, 1905 edition of The Daily Chronicle.



Blampied in 1938

Blampied's Art Career

- In 1905, Blampied left Lambeth School of Art and transferred to London Country Council of Photo-Engraving and Lithography. At school he befriended Salomon Van Abbe. At Lambeth, Blampied learned the technique of etching.
- In 1909, Blampied published his first etching.
- In 1911, Blampied opened his first art studio and published his first illustration in Glamour Valse. Blampied would go on to work for Pearson's Magazine, The Sketch, and The Queen and The Graphic.
- August 5, 1914, Blampied married Marianne Van Abbe(1887-1986). Marianne was the sister of Blampied's friend Salomon Van Abbe. Prior to marrying Blampied, Marianne worked as his agent and remained so until the 1920s.
- In 1916, Blampied returned to Jersey in anticipation of being called for military conscription. He was classified unfit for active duty and placed on guard duty. WWI caused a gap in Blampied's art commissions.



Blampied's Art Career

- 1918--WWI ended and Blampied began to reestablish his connections to book publishers. He began working with Thomas Nelson and Sons of Edinburgh.
- 1919--Blampied returned to London and his etchings were recognized by The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. He was made an associate in March and received a Full Fellowship later that year.
- The 1930s--The Great Depression caused a collapse in the etchings industry. Blampied then turned to becoming a cartoonist. In 1931, he published "Blampied's Nonsense Show." In 1938, he was elected to the Royal Society of Artists and began illustrations for an edition of JM Barrie's "Peter Pan and Wendy."



'The artist: A self portrait'

Examples of Blampied's Art



Nighttime In
the Stable



Friends of
the Chef



A Song of
Joy

Blampied and Bailey

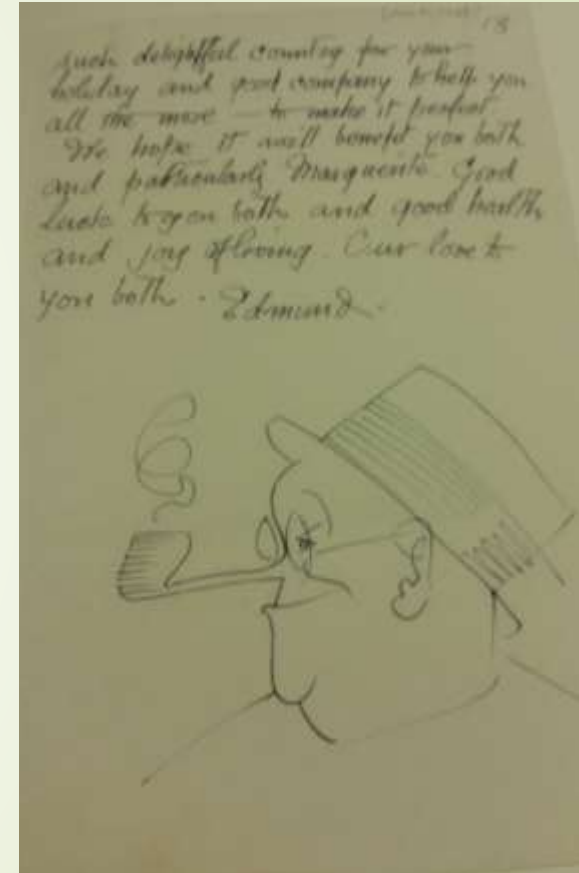
- Harold Bailey (1887-1964) was a friend and patron of Edmund Blampied. Bailey was married to Marguerite Halstead and owned a law office in Manhattan. During his lifetime, Bailey befriended both J. Edgar Hoover and Robert Frost.
- Bailey first learned about Blampied's art from an art magazine in the 1910s. He began corresponding with Blampied in 1926. Bailey purchased many of Blampied's art from galleries and from Blampied himself.
- After exclusively corresponding for a decade, the Blampieds and Baileys met in London. The two couples became instant friends.
- Blampied and Bailey would continue corresponding until Bailey's death, although the German Occupation of Jersey made corresponding difficult.
- Blampied's letters to Bailey provide a unique first-hand account of what life was like during the Occupation.



Blampied and Bailey

Blampied's Letters

- Blampied's letters to Bailey span several decades.
- Prior to the Occupation, Blampied's letters are all written on high quality paper. His letters have an overall cheerful quality to them.
- As it becomes more evident that the war is inching closer and closer to Jersey, the paper quality of Blampied's letters decreases. Paper became rationed in the months preceding the Occupation. Because of this, Blampied could only use low-quality tracing paper for his letters. His letters immediately before the Occupation are more somber.
- Immediately after the Occupation, Blampied used scraps of paper for his letters. He also began including doodles.



Prelude to The Occupation

- Hitler considered the Channel Islands to be a strategic location for launching an invasion of England. Churchill, on the other hand, believed that the islands were unimportant and ordered them to be demilitarized.
- By June 1940, it became evident that the Nazis would soon invade the islands. The British government, working with the governments of the islands, decided to evacuate as many islanders as they could. Sixty-five hundred citizens from Jersey chose to evacuate. Children were given priority over other citizens. Those citizens who left were evacuated to Weymouth, England.
- Many islanders left with the clothes on their backs and a single suitcase of supplies.. The banks ran out of money when thousands of islanders attempted to withdraw their money.
- Some of the evacuated children were housed with relatives they had in England. Those who lacked families in England were taken in by strangers.
- Ralph Mollet recounted his first-hand experience in the book *Jersey Under the Swastika*: “Dazed by the bewildering rapidity of events, the 100,000 Islanders were given the space of a few hours to decide which was the lesser of two evils — to remain under probable German occupation, or to leave home, jobs and possessions and evacuate to England.”

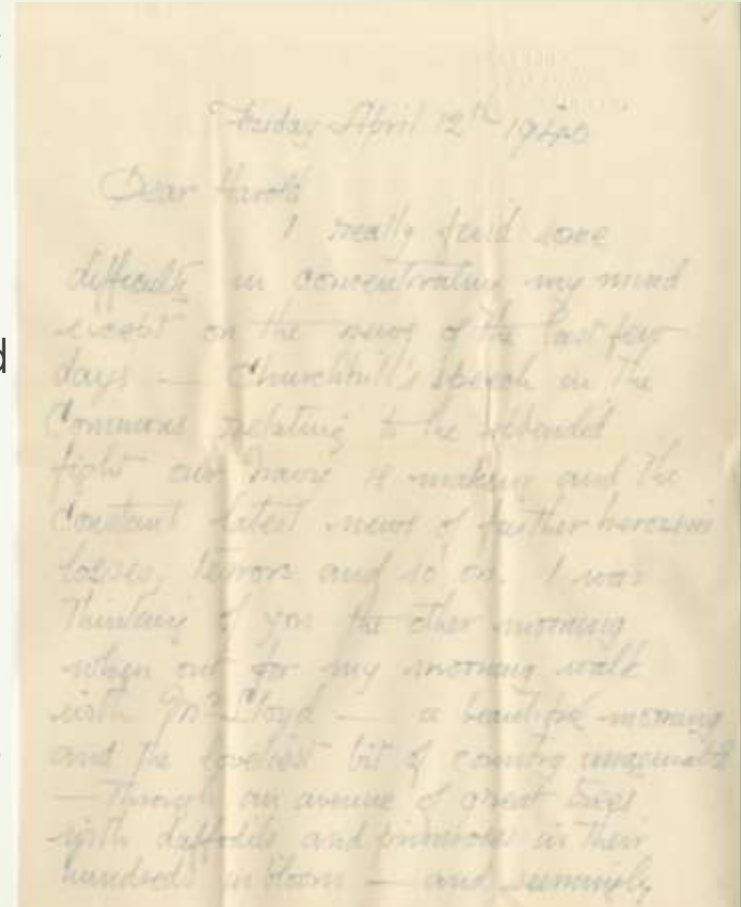


Islanders waiting to evacuate

Invasion of Jersey

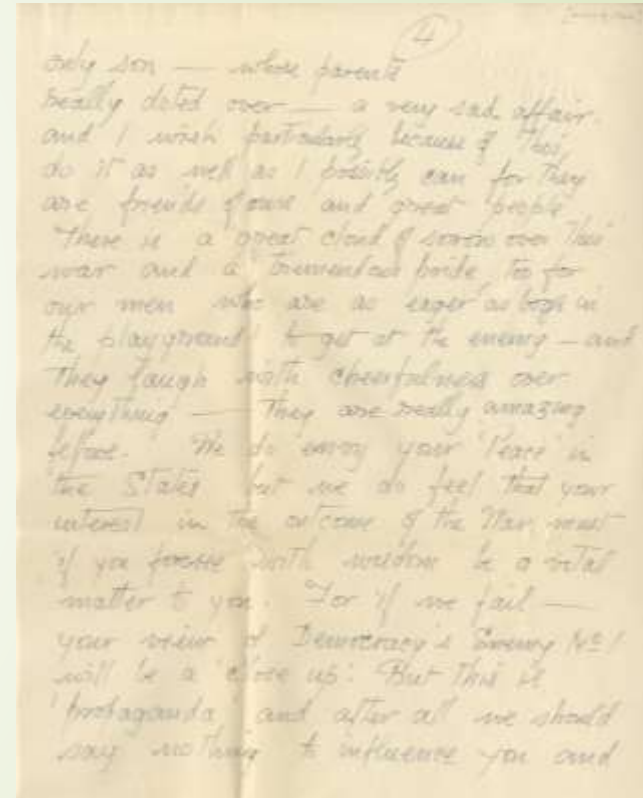
- In a May 9, 1940 letter Blampied wrote to Bailey about the war, he stated: "There is a great cloud of sorrow over this war and a tremendous pride too for our men who are eager as boys in the playground to get at the enemy..."
- Unaware that the islands had been left unprotected, the Luftwaffe bombed Jersey and Guernsey on June 28th. In total, 44 people were killed in this bombing raid.
- On June 29th, the Bailiff of Guernsey chose to surrender to the Nazis.
Ralph Mollet's Jersey Under the Swastika:

On Friday 28 June and during the two previous days German planes flew over the Island, very low at times. The shipping continued to leave with cargoes of potatoes, and the mail steamer left as usual in the afternoon. About 6.55 p.m. on the 28th, three German planes flew over La Rocque, machine-gunning the district and dropping two 50 lb....



The Occupation

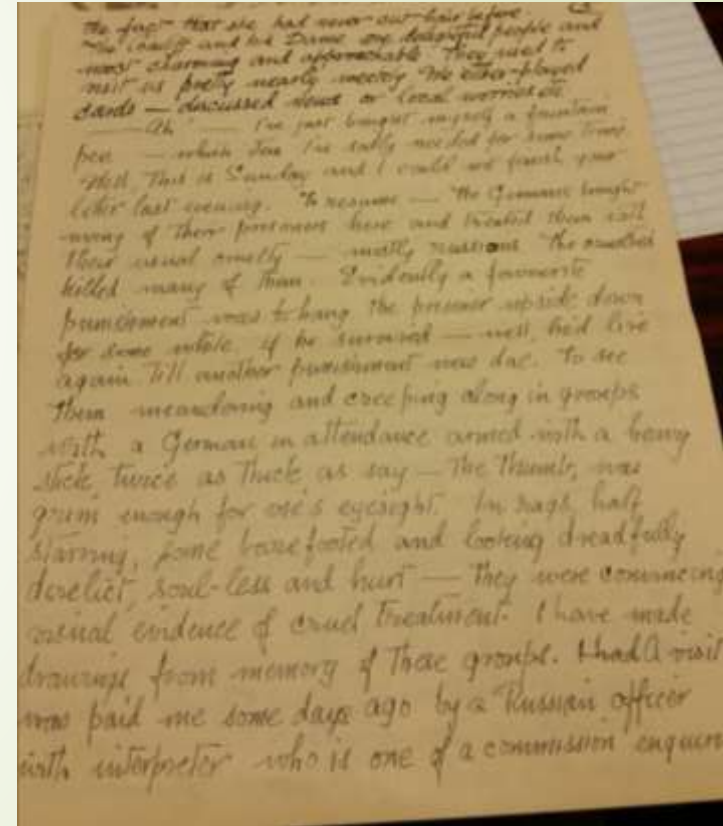
- Immediately after the invasion of Jersey, the Nazis started deporting residents. English-born residents were deported back to England, while Jewish residents were deported to Concentration camps throughout Europe. Over 2,000 islanders were deported. The Jewish residents that were allowed to stay on Jersey had to publicly identify themselves.
- Despite the fact that Marianne was Jewish, the Blampieds chose to remain on the island. They moved from their home in the city to a home in the countryside.
- The Nazis also confiscated radio sets from islanders and banned any form of communication to and from Jersey.
- To fulfill Hitler's dream of building a base on Jersey, thousands of Russian and Algerian POWs were imported to Jersey. They were badly mistreated by the Nazis.
- Reflecting in a post-war letter, Blampied wrote about the treatment of the POWs: "Evidently a favorite punishment was to hang the prisoners upside down again till another punishment was due. In rags, half starving, some barefooted and looking dreadfully derelict, soul-less and hurt-they were concerning visual evidence of cruel testament."



only son — whose parents
heartily hated war — a very sad affair
and I wish particularly because of this
do it as well as I possibly can for they
are friends of ours and good people
There is a great cloud of sorrow over this
war and a tremendous pride too for
our men who are as eager as boys in
the playground to get at the enemy — and
they laugh with cheerfulness over
everything — They are really amazing
fellows. We do envy your 'Vars in
the States but we do feel that your
interest in the outcome of the War must
if you please with us be a vital
matter to you. For if we fail —
your vision of Democracy's Glory etc!
will be a 'lose us'. But this is
'propaganda' and after all we should
say nothing to influence you and

The Occupation

- The Nazis implemented a strict curfew on the islanders. Citizens had to be in their residence by 11 p.m. and had to carry ID.
- Prior to the Occupation, Jersey imported most of its food from England. Now cut off from England, the Nazis knew maintaining an adequate food supply would be difficult.
- The German commander imposed a strict rationing system to keep his soldiers from starving. Beginning in June, fuel and electricity were rationed. By July, official food rationing began. Butter, sugar, and cooking fats were limited to 4 ounces a week per person. Meat was rationed to 12 ounces per person.
- Starvation caused Blampied to lose three stones (42 pounds) in weight.
- Starvation caused the Nazis soldiers to steal livestock and pets from islanders. By 1945, it was common for both soldiers and islanders to steal pets for food.
- In a postwar letter, Blampied wrote, "Towards the finish the Germans were eating dog and cats-stealing cows pigs poultry and rabbits- vegetables.."
- In his diary, Ralph Mollet wrote about how islanders substituted food. Parsnip, sugar beets, green pea pods, camellia leaves, blackberry leaves, lime blossoms, and carrots (shredded and baked) were used to make tea.



The Occupation: Resistance

- There were no large-scale, organized resistance movements on Jersey. Instead, the islanders engaged in small forms of passive resistance.
- Islanders would steal guns and ammunition from soldiers.
- The "V"-sign Campaign--The victory sign was popularized by Churchill. It symbolized victory over the Nazis, so the Nazis banned the use of it. Despite this, many islanders would flash the sign at soldiers. They would also paint it on buildings all over Jersey.
- The Red, white, and blue campaign--The Nazis banned the colors of the Union Jack. Islanders would often incorporate the Union Jack colors into their daily wardrobe showing their allegiance to England.
- Hiding Radios--Some islanders hid their wireless radios from the Nazis. Those who were caught faced possible imprisonment or deportation. During the Occupation, Blampied sketched a scene of islanders hiding their radios.



The Occupation: Blampied's art

- An unintended consequence of the occupation was a coin shortage. The Germans commissioned Blampied to design paper money. In a post-war letter he reminisces about the experience: *"I designed five 'paper money' notes-the sixpence, shilling, two shillings, ten shillings, and the pound. The stamps bear my name."* Hidden in the design of the sixpence was the victory sign. If the sixpence was folded correctly, the "X" became a "V" for victory.
- Later, the Nazis commissioned Blampied to design stamps. *"During the occupation the Germans also insisted the Jersey slaves having postage stamps of their own and I did the design of these-six in number up to 3rd."* Hidden inside the stamps were the letters GR, which stood for George Rex, the royal cipher of King George VI.
- Following Liberation day, Blampied partnered with the writer Horace Wyatt. Together they produced the book *Jersey In Jail*. Blampied's illustrations for this book featured soldiers partying and torturing POWs. Other scenes in the book had girls flashing the V-sign.



The Occupation: The Role of the Red Cross

- During the Occupation, the Red Cross provided humanitarian aid to both sides. One of the humanitarian services provided was a postal message system.
- Those who wanted to communicate with islanders could send a 10-word message. Later they were allowed to send a 25-word letter. Each letter cost six pence.
- These messages were heavily censored by the Nazis. Only family matters could be discussed in them.
- Because the letters were first sent to Geneva and then to the Nazis for censorship, it could take several months for them to reach their intended recipient.
- During the Occupation about 235,744 messages were sent and received.
- During the Winter of 1944-1945, the Nazis gave the Red Cross permission to deliver food parcels to islanders. This was done to combat starvation.

Form 1938
May 1940

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Washington, D. C.

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge
Palais du Conseil Général, GENEVA (Suisse)

INQUIRER — DEMANDEUR — ANFRAGESTELLER

Name — Nom — Name Baily
Christian name — Prénom — Vorname Harold J.
Street — Rue — Strasse 3437 Bedford Avenue
City — Localité — Ortschaft Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York
State — Province — Provinz New York

Message to be transmitted — Message à transmettre — Mitteilung
(not more than 25 words, family news of strictly personal character)
(25 mots au maximum, nouvelles de caractère strictement personnel et familial.) (nicht über 25 Worte nur persönliche Familiennachrichten.)

BROTHERS JOHN AND VAN ABBE ANXIOUS ABOUT
YOU. SO AM I. NO WORD SINCE MARIANNE'S
LETTER. WE ARE FINE. WHERE AND HOW ARE
YOUR LOVE. HAROLD

Date — Date — Datum August 21, 1940

ADDRESSEE — DESTINATAIRE — EMPFÄNGER

Name — Nom — Name Blampied
Christian name — Prénom — Vorname Edmund and Marianne
Place and date of birth Jersey, about 1880
Son of and of
Fils de et de
Sohn des und des

Last known address — Dernière adresse connue — Letztbekannte Adresse
Street — Rue — Strasse Baymont (This may be a house name)
Locality — Localité — Ortschaft St. Aubin
Province — Province — Provinz Jersey
Country — Pays — Land Channel Islands

Reply on the reverse side
Writte very legibly

Réponse au verso
Ecrire très lisiblement

Answer unsolicited
Bitte deutlich schreiben

Red Cross letter

The Occupation: Sheltering POWs

- Many islanders felt compassion for the imprisoned POWs. Some chose to shelter prisoners when they escaped.
- Feodor Buryi was a Russian POW who arrived in Jersey in early 1942. By September of that year, Buryi had escaped the prison where he had been held. Buryi was sheltered by Louisa Gould for twenty months. She and her family referred to him as "Russian Bill." Gould, along with her brother Harold and her sister Ivy, taught Bill English and how to speak it with a French accent. It is believed that one of her neighbors turned her into the Nazis. On May 25, 1944, the Nazis raided Louisa's home and arrested her. Buryi had left Gould's house hours prior to the raid and remained hidden on Jersey until the Liberation.
- Gould was found guilty of harboring a POW and sent to Ravensbrück concentration camp. Gould died in the gas chamber on February 13, 1945.
- Blompied assisted an escaped Ukrainian POW named Peter Bokatenko by manufacturing seals on Bokatenko's ID card.



Louisa Gould

Liberation Day

- Lord Louis Mountbatten first proposed a plan to liberate the Channel Islands in 1943, but it was rejected for being too costly.
- To many islanders and soldiers D-Day signaled the eventual fall of Nazi Germany.
- On May 3, 1945, the British military put operation Nesregg into motion. This operation was tasked with liberating the Channel Islands.
- On May 9th with British ships surrounding Jersey, the Nazi commander chose to surrender the island. British soldiers came ashore bringing badly needed supplies to the islands. Many islanders crowded into St. Helier to listen to the Bailiff announce the official end of the Occupation. The islanders had a huge celebration to commemorate the its end.
- *"More troops came ashore, and were all surrounded by eager civilians, anxious to welcome them, to shake their hands and get their autographs. Huge crowds filled the roadway below the Pomme d'Or, which had been selected as the new military headquarters, eagerly awaiting a sight of the welcome visitors, who threw chocolates and cigarettes to them. Every few yards a group of people surrounded a soldier, anxious for information as to conditions in England, and eager to thank the men for coming."*--Under the Swastika



Crowds gather to watch Union Jack being hoisted, May 9th 1945

Images of Liberation Day



German soldiers waiting to leave Jersey



Islanders listening to Churchill's speech about the ending of WWII

YouTube video about Liberation Day:
<https://youtu.be/KmeMAMla5fU>



British troops handing out candy to islanders



Freed POWs



Sources

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